VUKCEVIC-KOVACEVIC, V.; BICOH-FISTER,T.

Qualitative analysis of mixtures containing aminopyrine, phenacetin, acetylsalicylic acid and codeine phosphate by filtration chromatography. Acta pharm. jugosl. 3 no.2-3:185-207 1953.

1. Zavod za farmceutsku kemiju, Farmaceutski fakultet, Zagreb.
Prijljeno: 21.VII.1953.

(ACETOPHENETIDIN, determ.
*in mixtures of aminopyrine, acetylsalycylic acid & codeine phosphate, chromatography)
(ACETYLSALICYLIC ACID, determ.
*in mixtures of aminopyrine, acetophenetidin & codeine phosphate, chromatography)
(CODEINE, determ.
*in mixtures of aminopyrine, acetophenetidin & acetylsalicylic acid, chromatography)
(AMINOPYRINE, determ.
*in mixtures of acetophenetidin, acetylsalicylic acid & codeine phosphate, chromatography)
(CHROMATOGRAPHY
*of mixtures of acetophenetidin, acetylsalicylic acid, aminopyrine & codeine phosphate)

VUKCEVIC-KOVACEVIC, V.

Identification of some drugs by means of color reactions on filter paper. V. Vukčević-Kovačević. *Acta Pharm. Jugoslav.* 3, 37–9(1953)(English summary).—A series of drugs was tested with one of the following groups of reagents: Br_2–H_2O and NH_4; HNO_3 and HCl; $CuSO_4$ in basic or neutral medium, for coloration on the filter paper. This method is suggested as a possible means of identification.
V. Mihajlov

VUKCEVIC-KOVACEVIC, V.

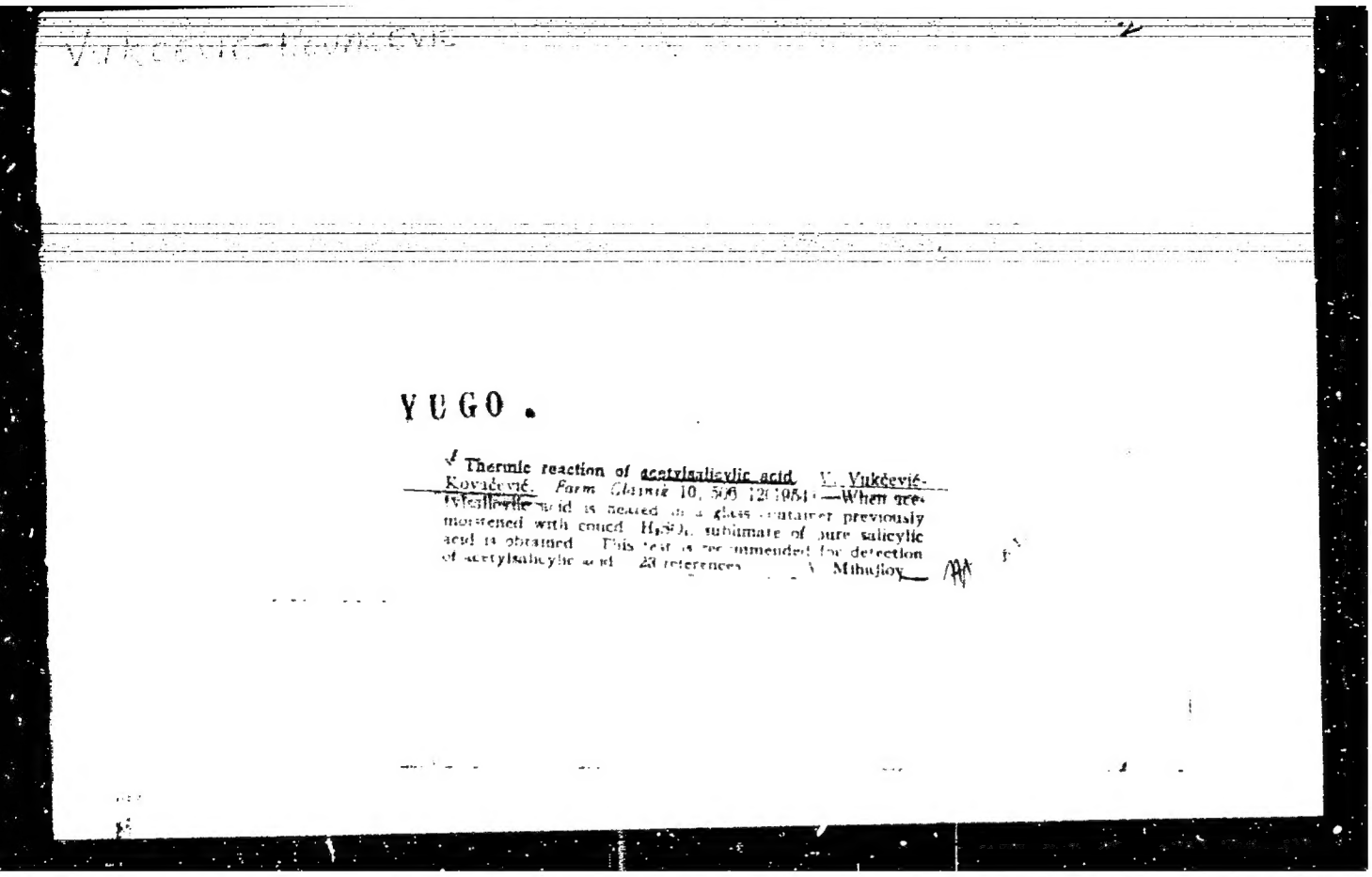
Qualitative analysis of mixtures containing aminopyrine, phenacetin, acetylsalicylic acid, and codeine phosphate by filtration chromatography. V. Vukčević-Kovačević and T. Bican-Fišter. *Acta Pharm. Jugoslav.* 3, 185–207(1953); cf. *C.A.* 48, 9782*i*.—The following drugs could be sepd. by paper chromatography: aminopyrine and phenacetin, acetylsalicylic acid and phenacetin, aminopyrine, phenacetin, and codeine phosphate, and acetylsalicylic acid, phenacetin, and codeine phosphate. The sepn. was achieved by varying solvents, quantities of components, and time of chromatogram. V. Mihajlov

VUKCEVIC-KOVACEVIC, V.

6

Reaction for dimethylaminoantipyrine on filter paper with bromine vapor and ammonia. V. Vukčević-Kovačević and H. Živković (Univ. Zagreb). *Farm. Glasnik* 9, 289–95 (1963).—Aminopyrine can be detected by absorption on filter paper and reaction with Br and NH_3 in the presence of H_2O. Sensitiveness increases if the paper is exposed to Br vapor after spraying it with water and then exposed to NH_3 vapor.

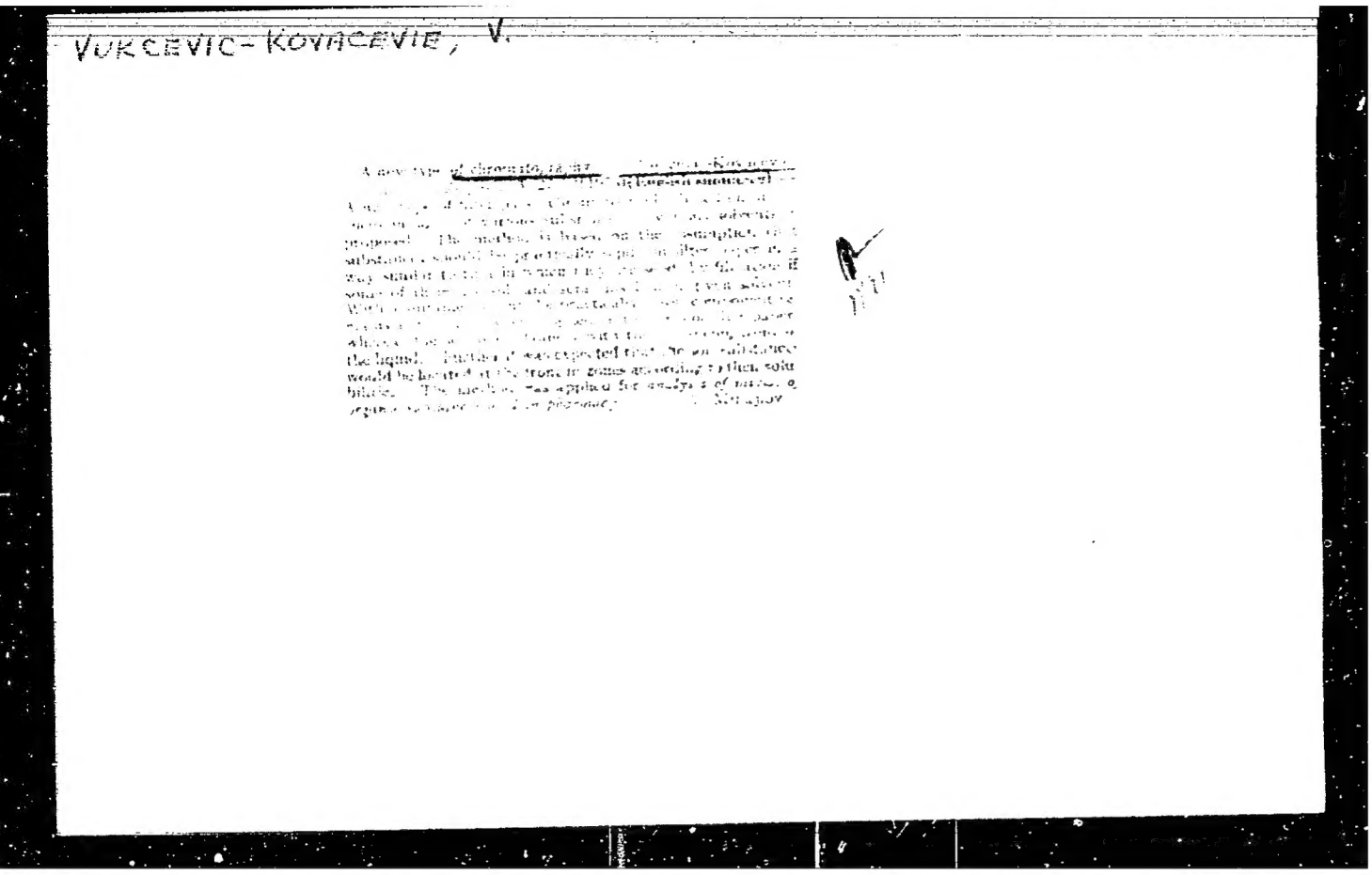
R. J. Froelich



YUGO .

Thermic reaction of acetylsalicylic acid. V. Vukčević-Kovačević. *Farm. Glasnik* 10, 506 (1954).—When acetylsalicylic acid is heated in a glass container previously moistened with concd. H_2SO_4, sublimate of pure salicylic acid is obtained. This test is recommended for detection of acetylsalicylic acid. 23 references. Mihajlov

VUKCEVIC-KOVACEVIC, V.



VUKCEVIC-KOVACEVIC, Vera

Radioisotopes in current pharmacopoeias, and their tests. Farmaceut gl Zagreb 20 no.7/8:273-282 Jl-Ag '64.

1. Institute of Pharmaceutical Chemistry of the Faculty of Pharmacy and Biochemistry, Zagreb.

VUKCEVIC-POPOVIC, Z.

Lactariums in the city of Belgrade. Srpski arh. celok. lek. 85 no.6: 700-711 June 57.

1. Dom za odojcad i malu decu. Upravnik; dr. Zlatija Vukcevic-Popovic.
(LACTATION
lactariums in Yugosl. (Ser))

VUKCEVIC-POPOVIC, Zlasija, Dr.

Prevention of measles in infants in hospitals. Srpski arh.celok. lek.87 no.10:1193-1201 Oct 54.

1. Dom za odojcad i malu decu grada Beograda. Upravnik: dr. Nada Vasovic.

(MEASLES, prevention and control, in hosp.)
(HOSPITALS, prevention of measles)

VUKECHEVICH-KOVACHEVICH

SERVIAN/Analytical Chemistry - Analysis of Organic Substances E-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 3, 1958, No 7719

Author : ~~Vukchevich-Kovachevich~~, Matasovich
Inst : Not Given
Title : The Reaction of Brucine with Bromine and Ammonia on Filter Paper

Orig Pub : Acta pharmac., Jugosl., 1957, 7, No 1, 33-38

Abstract : 1% of brucine nitrate (I) is used for testing. About 0.01 ml of the sample is placed on paper., which then is dried and introduced into bromine vapors for 0.25 minutes with further heating for 5 minutes in water vapors; a red spot appears. Then the paper is placed into ammonia vapors for 0.5 minutes with subsequent heating for 5 minutes in water vapors; a violet spot is formed. The sensitivity of the reaction depends on the solvent used. The dientification limit in aqueous solutions is 0.19γ, in 95% alcohol solution - 1.58γ, in 10% HCl - 0.78γ of I. The relationship between concentration (X%) of I and the diameter of the colored spot (y, cm) is expressed by the equation : $y = 5 \log x + 1.5$

Card : 1/2

Cond... solution containing ≥1-2 γ of I or II in ... with 0.05-0.1 ml of a 15% NaOH solution and passed through a small filter. The tip of the filter is brought in contact with the starting line of a filter paper strip for as long as it takes for the spot to attain a diameter of ~1 cm. After drying, the chromatogram is run by ascending chromatography for 20-30 min. with 95% C_2H_5OH. I (or II) remains on the starting line, III is displaced by the solvent front. The

YUGOSLAVIA/Analytical Chemistry - Analysis of Organic Substances E-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 3, 1958, No 7726

dried chromatogram is sprayed with a 1% solution of J_2 in 95% C_2H_5OH. and exposed to steam. I (or II) is identified by the formation of a pink spot, III - as a brownish-orange one.

Card : 2/2

13

VUKELIC, D.

Revision of material and financial operations of noncommissioned officers' messes. p. 547. VOJNO-TEHNICKI GLASNIK. Beograd.

Vol. 3, No. 7, July 1955

SOURCE: East European Accessions List, (EEAL) Library of Congress, Vol. 4, No. 12, December 1955

VUKELIC, I.

Cooling turbine generators with hydrogen. p. 376

ELEKTROPRIVREDA, Beograd, Vol 9, No. 7, July, 1956

SO: East European Accessions List, Vol 5, No. 10, Oct., 1956

VUKELIC, Jovan, Potpukovnik dr.

Treatment of the canal of dead teeth (gangrene). Voj. san. pregl., Beogr. 12 no.11-12:603-607 Nov-Dec 55.

1. Klinika za bolesti usta, suba i vilica VMA.

(DENTAL PULP, gangrene
root canal ther. (Ser))
(ROOT CANAL THERAPY,
in gangrene. (Ser))

VUKHOVETS, Vatslav

Three acrobat women. Kryl.rod. 12 no.12:9 D '61. (MIRA 14:11)

(Czechoslovakia—Air pilots)

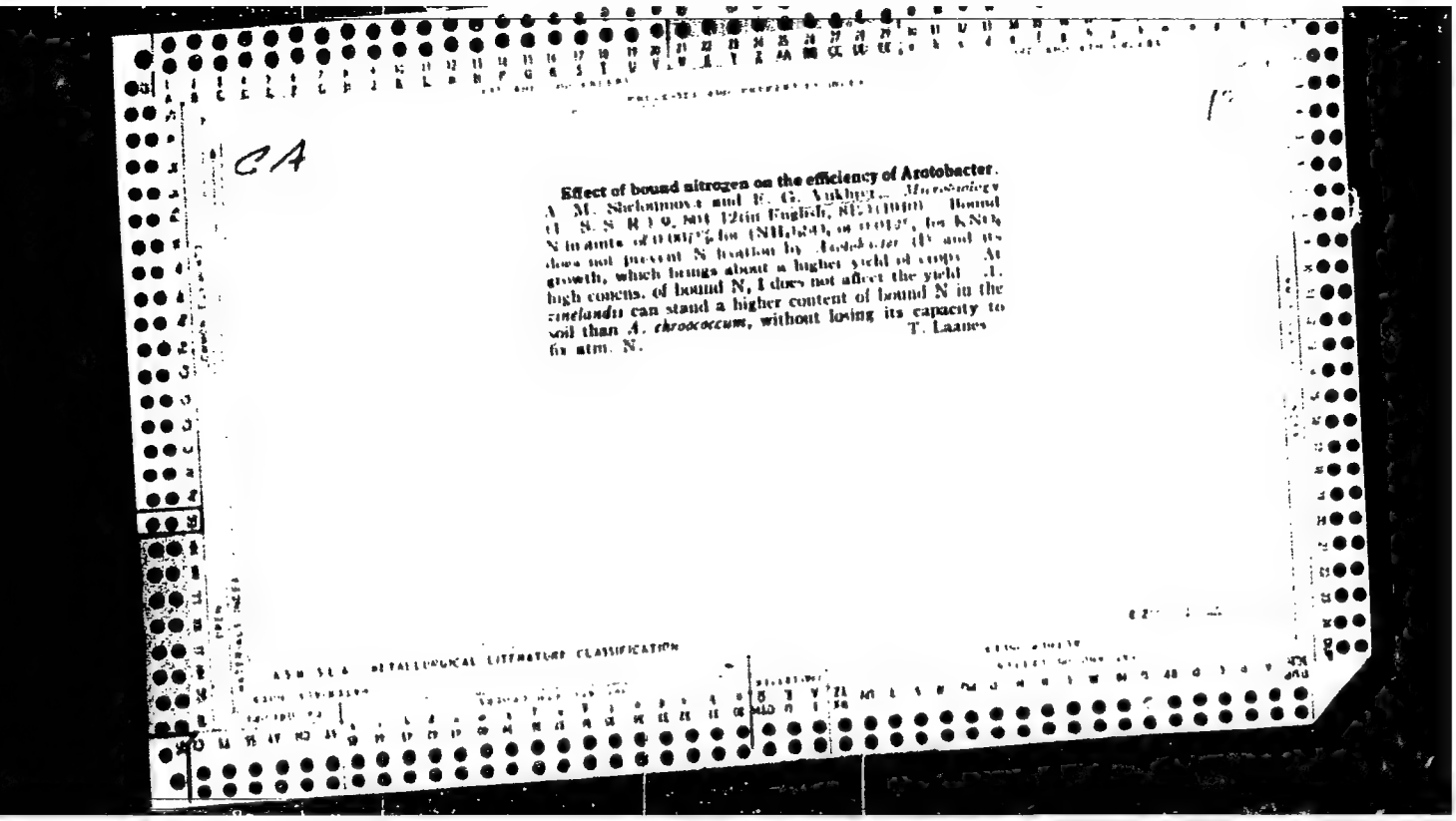
VUKHRER, E.G.

Effect of cultivation practices on microbiological processes and plant nutrition in light-colored Chestnut soils of central Kazakhstan. Trudy Inst. mikrobiol. no.7:260-265 '60. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Karagandinskaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya opytnaya stantsiya.
(KAZAKHSTAN--SOIL MICRO-ORGANISMS) (TILLAGE)

VUKHRER, M.G.; ODINTSOV, B.N.

Dynamic of free nitrogen in the Chestnut soils of Karaganda Province. Trudy Otd. pochv. AN Kir. SSR no.7:141-153 '58. (MIRA 11:6)
(Karaganda Province--Soils) (Nitrogen)



CA

Effect of bound nitrogen on the efficiency of Arotobacter. A. M. Shelomova and E. G. Vukhrer. *Mikrobiologiya* (U. S. S. R.) 9, 801-12(in English, 813)(1940). Bound N in amts. of 0.01% for $(NH_4)_2SO_4$, or 0.02%, for KNO_3 does not prevent N fixation by *Azotobacter* (I) and its growth, which brings about a higher yield of crops. At high concns. of bound N, I does not affect the yield. *A. vinelandii* can stand a higher content of bound N in the soil than *A. chroococcum*, without losing its capacity to fix atm. N. T. Laanes

VUKIC, I.

Agricultural experts and organizations in the struggle for the building of socialism in villages; also, a discussion of this report.

p. 189 (Poljoprivredni Pregled. Vol. 5, no. 4/5, Apr./May 1956. Sarajevo, Yugoslavia)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 2, February 1958

VUKICEVIC, B.; JOVANOVIC, D.

The Slano basin near Niksic. p. 1850. Vol. 9, No. 12, 1954. TEHNIKA. Beograd, Yugoslavia.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List, (EEAL) Library of Congress, Vol. 5, No. 8, August, 1956.

BAJIC, Dejan. dr. ing. Scientific researcher (Beograd, Volgina 15);
VUKICEVIC, Mirjana, physicist, assistant

Results of the analysis of the vertical measurements of ionosphere above Belgrade. Tehnika Jug 16 no.10:1813-1817 O '61.

1. Institute "Mihailo Pupin," Beograd.

JOVANOVIC, Branislav; BRNDUSIC, Zivojin; VUKICEVIC, Pregrag; SMEDEREVAC, Nenad

A case of hemangioma of the bone and soft tissues. Srpski arh. celok. lek. 89 no.11:1363-1365 N '61.

1. Interna klinika A Medicinskog fakulteta Univerziteta u Beogradu Upravnik: prof. dr Branislav Stanojevic.

(HEMANGIOMA case reports) (BONE AND BONES neopl)

STEFANOVIC, Stanoje; BABIC, Dusan; VUKICEVIC, Predrag

Treatment of malignant hemopathies and neoplasms with triethylene melamine (TEM). Srpski arh. celok. lek. 88 no.6:613-626 Je '60.

1. Interna klinika A Medicinskog fakulteta Univerziteta u Beogradu. 2. Pretsednik Uredivackog odbora, "Srpski arhiv za celokupno lekarstvo" (for Stefanovic).

(TRIETHYLENE MELAMINE ther)

VUKICEVIC-ILIC, E.

Vegetation and soil on burned grounds in the Majdan Pek mining region. p.251. Belgrade. Univerzitet. Sumarski fakutet. GLASNIK. BULLETIN. Beograd. No. 8, 1954

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL), Library of Congress Vol. 5, No. 6, June 1956

VUKICEVIC, Z., Institute for Preventive Veterinary Medicine (Institut za Preventivnu Veterinarsku Medicinu), Belgrade.

"Tests of the Resistance of Certain Strains of Streptococcus Agalactiae to Humid Warmth."

Belgrade, Veterinarski Glasnik, Vol 17, No 7, 1963, pp 599-604.

Abstract: [Author's German summary modified] The tested strains isolated in individual herds of cows display substantial differences in thermal resistance. Taking into consideration all the exposure periods used (five to 30 minutes), we find the lethal temperatures of humid warmth varying from 65 to 80 degrees centigrade in the strains isolated on farm A and from 70 to 80 degrees centigrade in the strains isolated on farm B, while individual strains display differences in thermal resistance of 5 to 15 and 5 to 10 degrees alone in specific exposure periods. More of the strains isolated on farm B display greater thermal resistance than those isolated on farm A, pointing up the existence of differences in this respect between various herds as well as within a given herd. The high thermal resistance of the strains tested is of particular significance to the hygienic control of milk in view of the possibility that certain strains may survive brief, low-level pasteurization. Two tables, four references (Great Britain, US, Hungary).

1/1

KALJALOVIC, Ratko, sanitetski pukovnik dr; ROMANO, Marinka, sanitetski potpukovnik mr ph; VUKCEVIC, Zagorka mr ph

Our experiences in transaminase determination in infectious hepatitis. Vojnosanit. pregl. 19 no.9:608-612 S '62.

1. Vojnomedicinska Akademija u Beogradu, Klinika za zarazne bolesti.
(AMINOTRANSFERASES) (HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS)

KATIC, Relja; VUKICEVIC, Zoran

Is there another toxin produced by the disintegration of dead tissues in cases of gas gangrene caused by W. perfringens A? Srpski arh. celok. lek. 89 no.4:457-463 Ap '61.

1. Institut za higijenu Veterinarskog fakulteta Univerziteta u Beogradu. Upravnik: prof. dr Ivan Puhac.

(GAS GANGRENE) (TOXINS AND ANTITOXINS)

YUGOSLAVIA

VUKICEVIC, Z., Prof. and KNEZEVIC, N., Docent, Veterinary Faculty (Veterinarski fakultet); and STEFANOVIC, M., Physician, Institute for Health Protection of the Socialist Republic of Serbia (Zavod za zdravstvenu zastitu SR Srbije), Belgrade

"Resistance of Aspergillus fumigatus to Some Types of Disinfectants"

Belgrade, Veterinarski Glasnik, Vol 20, No 10, 1966, p. 763-765

Abstract [English summary modified]: A pathogenic strain of Aspergillus fumigatus, isolated from an acute outbreak of aspergillosis in hens, was tested for in vitro sensitivity to 10 common disinfectants. Corrosive sublimate (mercuric chloride) was most effective; the invert-soap preparation Tego 51 was least so. In view of toxicity of sublimate, formaldehyde or copper sulphate were considered best for practical use. Table, 1 Soviet, 3 Western references. Manuscript received 13 Jul 66.

YUGOSLAVIA / Farm Animals. Swine Q-4

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 3, 1958. 12121

Author : Vukina Rudo
Inst :
Title : Prospects for Swine Breeding in Yugoslavia and Measures for Its Development (Perpektivy svinovodstwa v FNRYu i mery poyego razvitiyu)

Orig Pub: Stocarstvo, 1956, 10, No 11-12, 467-474

Abstract: No abstract.

Card 1/1

VUKKERT, A.A., inzh.; DUSEV, V.I., inzh.

Vibrating feed mechanism for drill rigs. Gor. zhur. no.9: 50-51 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut burovoy tekhniki, Moskva.

(Boring machinery)

VUKLOV, L.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Problem of the length of brake shoes. Vest.TSNII MPS 15 no.2:26-27 S '56. (MIRA 9:12)
(Railroads--Brakes)

MILOJCIC, Bozana; VUKMANOVIC, Cedomir

Role of respiratory diseases and modern preventive measures. Srpski arh. celok. lek. 92 no.2:215-220 F'64.

1. Epidemioloski institut Medicinskog fakulteta Univerziteta u Beogradu (Upravnik: prof. dr. Bozana Milojcic); Savezni zavod za zdravstvenu zastitu (Direktor: dr. Herbert Kraus).

VUKMANOVIC, J.

Yugoslavia (430)

Geography, Anthropology, Sports and Games - Serials

Folk costumes in Spic in Montenegro. p. 263. INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL MATCHES. (Football Association of Yugoslavia) Beograd. (Papers of the Ethnographic Institute of the Serbian Academy of

East European Accessions List. Library of Congress, Vol. 1, no. 13, November 1952.
UNCLASSIFIED

"Card 1 of 2"

VUKMANOVIC, J.

Yugoslavia (430)

Sciences. Summaries in foreign languages). Vol. 4, no. 1, 1950.

East European Accessions List, Library of Congress, Vol. 1, no. 13, November 1952.
UNCLASSIFIED

"Card 2 of 2"

YUGOSLAVIA
9 Oct 63

VUKMANOVIC-TEMPO, Svetozar

Chairman, Yugoslav Federation of Trade Unions, visited Lidice, 9 October.

Prace, Prague, 10 Oct 63, p 1.

(1)

YUGOSLAVIA

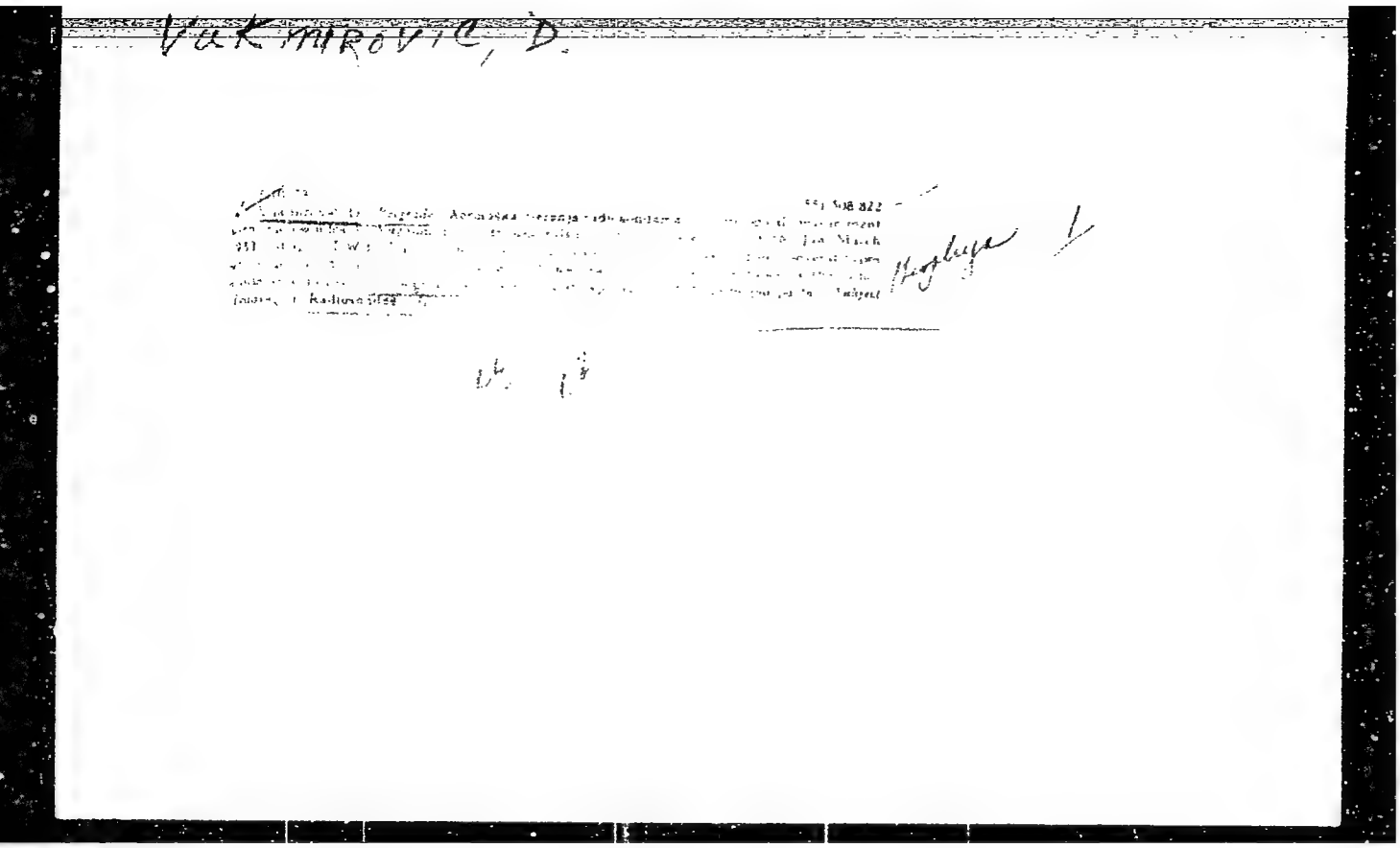
VUKOVANOVIC-TEMPO, Svetozar [Affiliation not shown] Belgrad

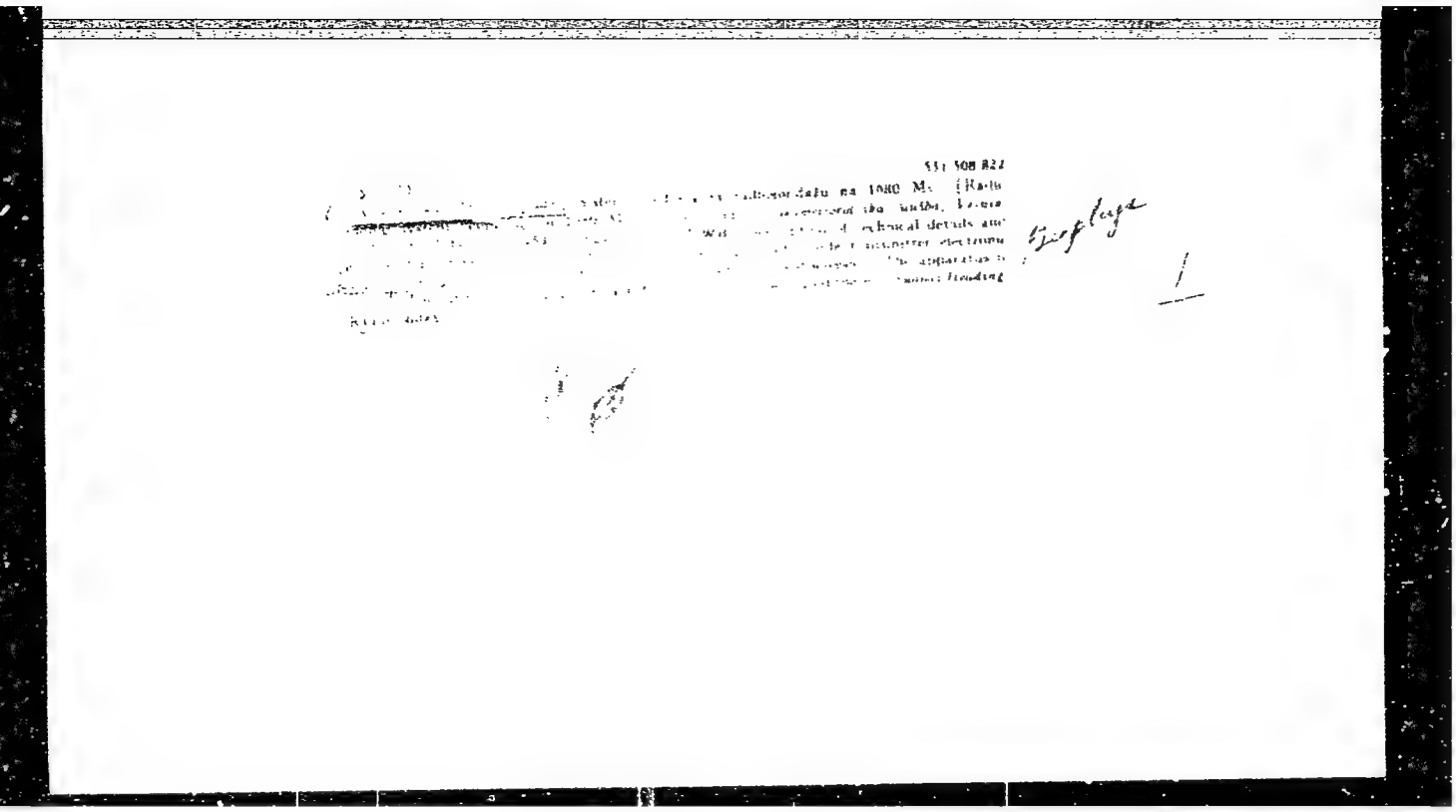
"Income and the Medical Service Institutions"

Beograd, Narodno Zdravlje, Vol 23, No. 4, 1966; pp 109-118

Abstract: Discussion of various methods of payment for medical services, and of ways to harmonize the interests of society and that of the medical personnel and medical institutions. Society is interested in having a maximum of persons in a good state of health for the maximum possible time, while the medical profession is naturally interested in maximizing its income. The private practice of medicine is rejected as not conducive to the welfare of society. Questions of medical insurance pre-payments, pricing of medical services, territories of medical service groups, co-operatives of medical insurance and division of income in medical institutions are discussed in detail.

1/1





J 10.5-84

Vukmirović, D., **Jedna značajna tridesetogodišnjica.** [An important thirtieth anniversary.] *Yugoslavia. Hidrometeorološka Služba, Vesnik,* 6(1/2):56-58, Jan./June 1957. fig., 3 refs. **DWB**—On March 3, 1957, P. IDRAC and R. BIRO launched the first successful balloon-borne short-wave transmitter in France. This was not a 'radiosonde' launching (as sometimes erroneously stated in the literature), as no meteorological measurements were involved. The first radiosonde measuring temperature was launched on Jan. 7, 1929 by R. BIRO and the first sonde measuring all elements by MOLCHANOV on Jan. 30, 1930 at Pavlovsk. *Subject Heading:* 1. History of radiosonde.—*G.T.*

551.508.822(09)

3

JW 1/1

CR

VUKMANOVIC, S.

In the progress of science and technology Tesla saw a potential weapon for combating old concepts and eliminating the causes of international conflicts; a solemn meeting marking the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Nikola Tesla.
p. 1.
(GLASNIK, Vol.25/26, 1956

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC Vol. 6, No. 12, Dec. 1957
Uncl.

VUKMIROVIC, V.

Bitterlich's method in determining basic masses of stands. p, 281.

NARODNI SUMAR. (Drustvo sumarskih inzenjera i tehnicara Bosne i Hercegovine) Sarajevo, Yugoslavia. Vol. 12, no. 4/6, Apr./June 1958.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC Vol. 9, no. 2, Feb. 1960.

Uncl

VUKMIROVITS, G.

Melipramin (Imipramine). Orv. hetil. 103 no.33:1564-1565 19 Ag '62.
(IMIPRAMINE pharmacol)

SPUZIC, V., Prof., dr.; LICHT, A., dr.; VUKOBRATOVIC, S., dr., (Beograd)

Relation between dwellings and allergic manifestations.
Higijena, Beogr. 7 no.1-4:425-432 1955.

(ALLERGY, etiol. & pathogen.
dust & humidity of dwellings (Ser))
(HOUSING
dusty & humid dwellings causing allergy (Ser))

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.11 Vol.10/6 Oto-Rhino-Laryngo Jun57

VUKOBRATOVIC S.

1285. VUKOBRATOVIĆ S. and NIKOLIĆ J. * Treatment of bronchial asthma and allergic rhinitis with aerosols (Russian text) MED. GLAS. 1956, 10/6 (220-223) Tables 5

In the experience of the authors synopen, cortisone and penicillin used as aerosols give on the whole no better results than the same medicaments by mouth (synopen) or by the parenteral route (cortisone, penicillin). Only in allergic rhinitis have antihistaminic drugs applied as aerosols produced more favourable results, probably because of the direct action upon the shock tissue. In bronchial asthma the direct introduction of the drug into the bronchi is rendered difficult by the bronchial spasm and the hypersecretion. In status asthmaticus the application of aerosols is not only unsuccessful but also dangerous, because it can lead to aggravation. Aerosols are, therefore, contraindicated in such cases. (XI, 15)

VUKOBRATOVIC, Slobodan, Asist., dr.

Role of histamine and histamine liberators in anaphylaxis and allergy. Voj. san. pregl. Beogr. 13 no.11-12:557-561 Nov-Dec 56.

1. III Interna klinika Medicinskog fakulteta u Beogradu.
(HISTAMINE, inj. eff.
allergy (Ser))
(ALLERGY, etiol. & pathogen.
histamines (Ser))

VUKOBRATOVIC, Slobodan M.; NIKOLIC, Julijana

Treatment of bronchial asthma and allergic rhinitis with aerosols. Med. glasn. 10 no.6:220-223 June 56.

1. III Interna klinika Medicinskog fakulteta u Beogradu (v. d. upravnika doc. dr. B. Bozovic).

(ASTHMA, ther.
aerosols, indic. (Ser))
(RHINITIS, ther.
aerosols in allergic rhinitis, indic. (Ser))
(AEROSOLS, ther. use
asthma & allergic rhinitis, indic. (Ser))
(ALLERGY, manifest.
rhinitis, ther., aerosols, indic. (Ser))

DANILOVIC, V.; STOJANOVIC, B.; LJALJEVIC, M.; VUKOBRATOVIC, S.

Behavior of potassemia, calcemia and glycemia in asthmatics.
Acta med. iugosl. 9 no.2-3:243-251 1955.

1. Institut za patolosku fiziologiju Medicinskog fakulteta u Beogradu i III Interna klinika Medicinskog fakulteta u Beogradu.

(BLOOD SUGAR, in various dis.
asthma (Ser))
(CALCIUM, in blood,
excess, in asthma (Ser))
(POTASSIUM, in blood
same.
(BLOOD
calcium & potassium, in asthma. (Ser))
(ASTHMA, metab. in,
blood sugar, calcium & potassium determ. (Ser))

POPOVIC, P.; PUTNIK, M.; BOZOVIC, B.; VUKOBRATOVIC, S.

Our first experience with sanamycin. Med. glasn. 10 no.1: 36-40 Jan 56.

1. III Interna klinika Medicinskog fakulteta u Beogradu (u dejstvu upravnika: docent dr. B. Bozovic).

(ANTIBIOTICS, ther. use,
actinomycin C. (Ser))

MILOVANOVIC, Milan, Doc., dr.; VUKOBRATOVIC, Slobodan, dr.

Study of blastomycosis. Med. glasn. 10 no.1:33-36 Jan 56.

1. III Interna klinika Medicinskog fakulteta u Beogradu (v. d. upravnika doc. dr. Bozovic) i Mikrobioloski institut Medicinskog fakulteta u Beogradu (upravnik prof. dr. M. Durisic).
(BLASTOMYCOSIS,
case reports. (Ser))

SPUZIC, V.; IVKOVIC, L.; VUKOBRATOVIC, S.; TESIC, S.

Asthmogenic regions in Yugoslavia. Glas. srpske akad. nauk.[Med] no.15: 19-31 '60.

(ASTHMA epidemiol)

S

VUKOBRATOVIC, Slobodan, dr.

The relation between allergic rhinitis and bronchial asthma and the reaction of sensitized tissue to histamine. Med. glasn. 8 no.9:310-313 Sept 54.

1. III Interna klinika Medicinskog fakulteta u Beogradu (upravnik prof. dr. A.Radosavljevic.

(HAY FEVER, compl. asthma, ther., antihistaminics) (ANTIHISTAMINICS, ther. hay fever & asthma)
(ASTHMA, compl. hay fever, ther., antihistaminics)
(HAY FEVER, physiol. eff. of histamine sensitization)
(HISTAMINE, eff. sensitization in hay fever, mechanism)

YUGOSLAVIA / Human and Animal Physiolgoy (Normal and Patho- T
logical). Blood Circulation. Heart.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biologiya, No 21, 1958, 97491

Author : Vukobratovich, Slobodan

Inst : Not given

Title : Inductional Hypothesis of Transfer of Bathmotropic Action of Sinus Node

Orig Pub: Arhiv biol. nauka, 1955, 7, No. 1-2, 139-145

Abstract: The path of impulses which supress the excitability of atrioventricular node by normal activity of sinus node was analysed. If the nerve vagus is considered to be the conductor of inhibiting impulses, then after atropinisation inhibiting influences in atrioventricular node and on the periphery of myocardium

Card 1/2

VUKOBRATOVICH S.M.

U-2

YUGOSLAVIA/Allergy

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 6, 1958, No 27629

Author : Vukobratovich, S.M.
Inst : Not Given
Title : A Comparative Study of Intracutaneous Tests to Various Allergons and Their Diagnostic Significance.

Orig Pub : Med. pregled, 1956, 9, No 6, 373-381.

Abstract : An intracutaneous test to an allergen depends upon topography, histamine content of cells, individual sensitivity, specificity of the allergen, its amount and concentration. The skin test has to be evaluated in the light of the overall clinical and laboratory data.

Card : 1/1

20

VUKCEVIC - KOVACEVIC, V.

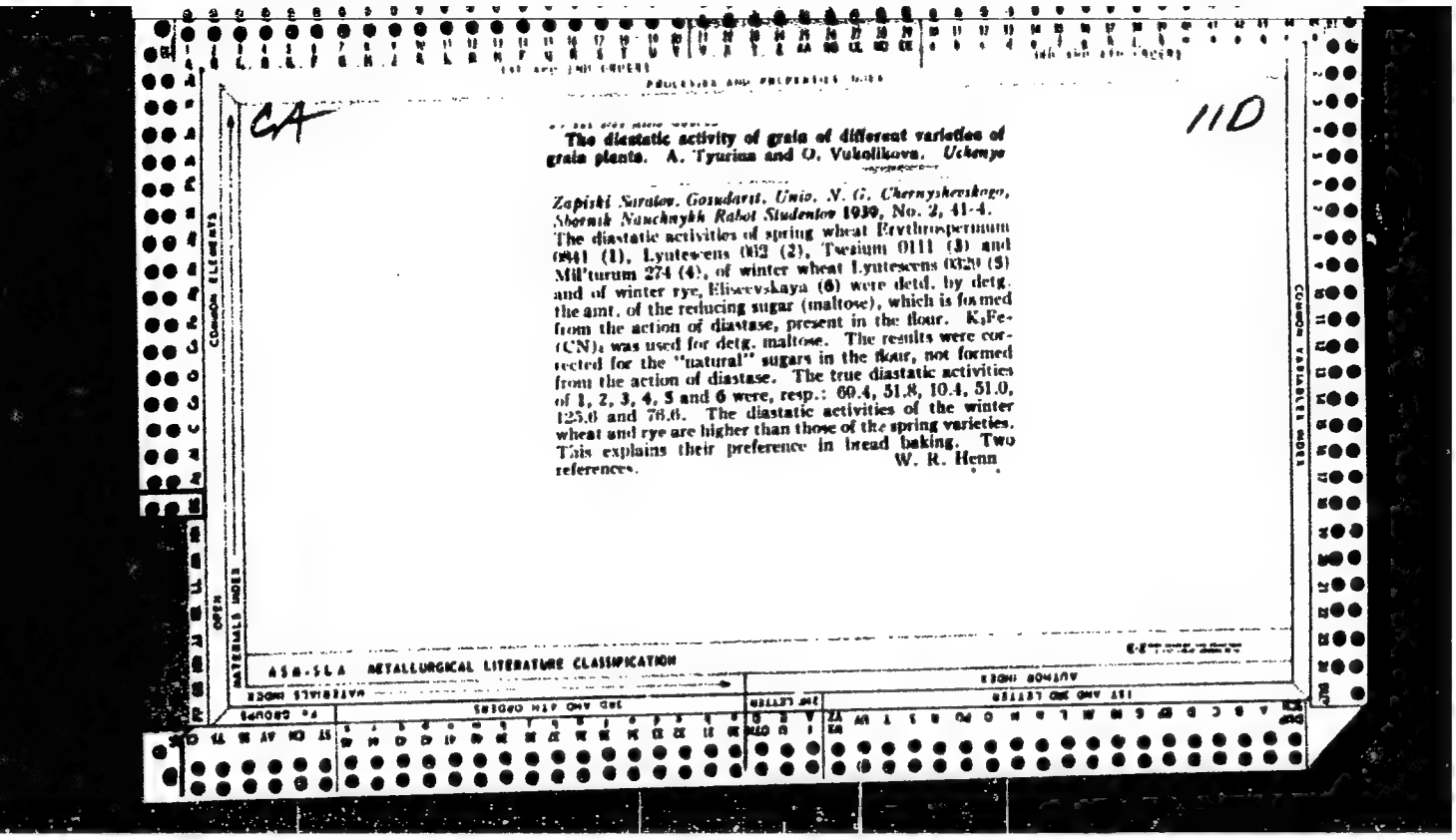
Reactions of cations of the second analytical group with iodide ion and ether in presence of hydrochloric acid. III. Reaction of arsenic. V. Vukčević-Kovačević and V. Fintić (Univ. Zagreb, Yugoslavia). *Croat. Chem. Acta* 30, 39-41 (1958)(in English); cf. *C.A.* 47, 10173g.—As(III) ion with iodide ion and Et_2O in the presence of HCl gives a liquid reaction product. For pos. reaction greater concn. of KI and HCl are needed than for the reaction with Sb and Bi (*loc. cit.*). The product is supposed to be an etherate of the hydrate of arsenious hydroiodic acid. If a drop of liquid product is introduced into water, hydrolysis occurs at the interface water-reaction product, and the surface of the droplet covered by a white firm film of As_2O_3. The reaction can be used for qual. identification of As. Procedure: 1-3% soln. of As(III) ion in 25% HCl (1-2 ml.) is agitated with a satd. soln. of KI in H_2O (0.5-1 ml.) and Et_2O (1-2 ml.). A drop of a liquid product thus obtained is cautiously transferred with a pipet to the bottom of the Petri dish full of water.

J. Kratzhvil—

MILETIC, D.; HADZIC, I.; VUKOJEVIC, V.

The problem of prevention of nosocomial infections. Med. arh. 16 no.5: 31-36 S-O '62.

1. Djecja klinika Medicinskog fakulteta u Sarajevu (Sef: prof. dr Milivoje Sarvan).
(CROSS INFECTION) (PREVENTIVE MEDICINE)



CA

110

The diastatic activity of grain of different varieties of grain plants. A. Tyurina and O. Vukolikova. *Uchenye Zapiski Saratov. Gosudarst. Univ. N. G. Chernyshevskogo, Sbornik Nauchnykh Rabot Studentov* **1939**, No. 2, 41-4.

The diastatic activities of spring wheat Erythrospermum 0841 (1), Lutescens 062 (2), Tscium 0111 (3) and Mil'turum 274 (4), of winter wheat Lutescens 0329 (5) and of winter rye, Eliseevskaya (6) were detd. by detg. the amt. of the reducing sugar (maltose), which is formed from the action of diastase, present in the flour. $K_3Fe(CN)_6$ was used for detg. maltose. The results were corrected for the "natural" sugars in the flour, not formed from the action of diastase. The true diastatic activities of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 were, resp.: 69.4, 51.8, 10.4, 51.0, 125.0 and 78.6. The diastatic activities of the winter wheat and rye are higher than those of the spring varieties. This explains their preference in bread baking. Two references.

W. R. Henn

LATIFIC, Safet, sanitetski pukovnik doc. d-r; VUKELIC, Jovan, sanitetski potpukovnik doc. d-r

Our experience with the treatment of the supporting apparatus of the teeth. Voj.san.pregl., Beogr. 17 no.4:492-494 Ap '60.

1. Klinika za bolesti usta, zuba i vilica.
(PERIODONTAL DISEASES ther.)

VUKMAN, Frigyes

How to procure "Danamid" ? Gepgyartastechn 3 no.2?70-71 F'63.

1. Kohoipari Ertekesito Vallalat.

VUKMIROVIC,V.; FILIP,A.

Radioactive-tracer method in studying the movement of underground waters in the grounds of various porosity; abstract. Glas Hem dr 27 no.9/10:557 '64

Movement of dragged deposits in the Velika Morava River studied with the aid of the radioactive ^{51}Cr-labeled sand; abstract. Ibid:558

1. The Jaroslav Cerni Institute for Water Regulation, Belgrade, and the Boris Kidric Institute of Nuclear Sciences, Belgrade-Vinca.

HENEBERG, Dorde, sanitetski pukovnik, docent, dr.; JOVANOVIC, Tihomir, sanitetski major, dr.; VUKOJEVIC, Deganke, uz tehnicku saradnju; PALICA, Aleksandra, sanitetskog kapetana I klase.

Vaccination and anti-smallpox immunity. Results of serological vaccination control in a unit of the Yugoslav Army. Vojno-sanit. pregl. 21 no.6:397-40[illegible] Je '64

1. Mik biloski institut [illegible]ijenskog zavoda, Vojnomedicinska akademija u Beogradu i Hig.jensko-epidemioloski odred, Beograd.

HENEBERG, Dorde, sanitetski potpukovnik, dr.; uz tehnicku saradnju VUKOJEVIC, Desanke

Our first experiences with experimental production of vaccines against influenza. Voj.san.pregl. 18 no.2:157-161 F '61.

1. Vojnomedicinska akademija u Beogradu, Higijenski zavod - mikrobioloski institut.

(INFLUENZA immunol)

SOV/137-59-3-7029

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1959, Nr 3, p 306 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Vukolov, A.

TITLE: Carburization of Components With the Aid of a Paste (Tsementatsiya detaley pastoy)

PERIODICAL: Tekhn.-ekon. byul. Sovnarkhoz Lipetskogo ekon. adm. r-na, 1958, Nr 3, pp 22-23

ABSTRACT: The carburizing paste (P) contains 60% acetylene or ivory black, 30% of calcined soda, and 10% of an organic glue mixed with potassium ferricyanide. Water is added and the mass is mixed to a consistency of a clay mortar. The paste-coated components, packed into a tightly covered cementation pot, were charged into a furnace maintained at a temperature of 900-920°C. In order to attain a cementation depth of 0.3-0.4 mm or 0.7-0.8 mm, the exposure time at this temperature (after thorough heating) is held at 30 minutes and one hour, respectively. Local carburizing of components and heating of parts without oxidation may be accomplished with the aid of the P. Quenching with only a slight amount of cooling is carried out directly from the cementation pot; this results in a saving of time and

Card 1/2

Carburization of Components With the Aid of a Paste

electrical energy. The R_C of hardened components amounts to 60-62. Thus, compared with pack carburizing, the process of heat treatment employing the P is 5-6 times faster.

A. B.

KRASNOV, V.S., DUBINSKIY, I.A.; VUKOLOV, A.A.

Loose housing of dairy cattle on the "Piatigorskii" State Farm and the "Rossiia" Collective Farm. Sbor. nauch.-tekh. inform. po elek. sel'khoz. no.7:3-10 '59. (MIRA 13:9)
(Dairy barns)

VUKOLOV, A. A.

36277

Komplekasnaya mekhanizatsiya NA stroitel'stve prudov i vodo yemou. Les 1 step', 1949, No. 7, s. 48-56

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, No. 49, 1949

VUKOLOV, L.A., kand. tekhn. nauk

Work done by the brake shoes of freight trains on long down gradients. Vest. TSNII MPS 22 no.7:18-22 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

KASHCHEYEV, N.T.; SPITSYN, M.A.; VUKOLOV, L.A., st. nauchn. sotr., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; USPENSKIY, V.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; BRAYLOVSKIY, N.G., inzh., red.; VOROB'YEVA, L.V., tekhn. red.

[Skidding of wheel pairs and measures for its prevention] Zaklinivanie kolesnykh par i mery ego preduprezhdeniia. Moskva, Izd-vo "Transport," 1964. 175 p. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut transportnogo stroitel'stva (for Vukolov).

VUKOLOV, L.A., kand. tekhn. nauk

Study and field tests of composition brake shoes. Trudy TSNII MPS no.255:95-115 '63. (MIRA 16:6)

(Brakes—Testing) (Friction materials)

VUKOLOV, L.A.; USPENSKIY, V.K.; SHAKURSKIY, K.D., inzh., retsenzent; FILIPPOVA, L.S., red.; VASIL'YEVA, N.N., tekhn. red.

[Control of block and disk brakes with blocks and disks made from composition materials] Upravlenie kolodochnymi i diskovymi tormozami s kolodkami i nakladkami iz kompozitsionnogo materiala. Moskva, Transzheldorizdat, 1963. 20 p. (MIRA 16:12)

(Railroads--Brakes) (Plastics)

MANTSEV, V.S., inzh.; VUKOLOV, L.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; KOZLOV, Yu.P., inzh.; YUKKEL', N.G., inzh.

Improving the manufacturing technology of brake shoes made of composition materials. Vest.TSNII MPS 22 no.1:50-53 '63. (MIRA 16:4)
(Railroads—Brakes)

FANINGER, Aleksandar, dr.; VUKOV, Borislav, dr

Dermatitis ex insects (Paederus). Med.galsn. 14 no.4:209-212 Ap '60.

1. Kozno-venericno odeljeje (nacelnik: dr A.Faninger) i Ocno odeljenje (Nacelnik: dr B.Vukov) Opste bolnice "Dr Dorde Joanovic" - Zrenjanin

(BEETLES)
(DERMATITIS VENENATA)

VUKOVIC VELJKO Dr.

(17)

Belgrade, Narodno Zdravlje, Vol 17, No 10, 1961

1. "Cancer As a Public Health Problem" Dr Radomir GERIC (Belgrade); pp 317-321.

2. "Frequency of Pulmonary Tuberculosis in The Territory of the opstina of Gornji Milanovac" Dr Sava [illegible]VIC and Dr Dragutin [illegible] (Institute for Tuberculosis of the People's Republic of Serbia[1]/Director Prof Dr N. GRUJIC/ Belgrade); pp 322-326.

3. "Aspects of [illegible] Correlated with Age of Children" Dr Veljko VUKOVIC (Split); pp 326-329.

4. "Analysis of Completed Planned Investments in Health During 1957-1960" Ing Jovan P. ARSENIC and Slobodan [illegible] (Belgrade); pp 330-337.

1-Institut za tuberkulozu NR Srbije.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001961220019-0"

VUKOLOV, L.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Calculating vibrations conditioned by friction in the selection of materials for brake shoes. Vest.TSNII MPS 18 no.4:35-37 Je '59. (MIRA 12:10)
(Railroads--Vibration) (Railroads--Brakes)

VUKOLOV, L.A.

137-58-5-10647

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 5, p 254 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Kazarinov, V.M., Larin, T.V., Vukolov, L.A., Devyatkin, V.P., Tarasenko, A.Ya., Shchetinin, V.K.

TITLE: An Investigation of Materials for Brake Shoes of Improved Frictional Properties (Issledovaniye materialov dlya tormoznykh kolodok s povyshennymi fritktsionnymi svoystvami)

PERIODICAL: Vestn. Vses. n.-i. in-ta zh.-d. transp., 1957, Nr 7, pp 11-17

ABSTRACT: The increase in train speeds poses the problem of finding new materials for brake shoes (B) having high friction properties and resistance to wear. A test was run on B made at 3 plants from cast irons having various (up to 1.2%) P contents (with additions of Fe-P). The coefficient of friction and wear resistance were determined by weight loss at different speeds. The results were analyzed by the correlation process. These laboratory experiments are used to arrive at an iron of optimum composition, subject to verification by extensive service tests. In %, this composition is 2.8-3.2 C, 0.7-1 C combined, 0.7-1 Si, not over 1.2 Mn, 0.7-1 P, and $\leq$0.15 S. An important element of its

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An Investigation of (cont.)

composition is P, which markedly increases the coefficient of friction. C and Si act in the opposite sense, and therefore they are held low. The iron must have a pearlite base. Also presented are data of laboratory and service tests of B made of various compositions (consisting of mineral fillers, powdered metals, and organic binders based on synthetic resins or rubbers).

S.O.

1. Materials--Production 2. Metals--Applications 3. Friction--Determination

VUKOLOV, L.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Selecting braking systems for rolling stock. Vest. TSNII MPS 19 no.8:19-21 '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(Railroads--Brakes)

VUKOLOV, L.A., kand. tekhn. nauk

Investigation of friction materials used in brake shoes. Vest. TSNII MPS no. 5:60-61 Jl '58. (MIRA 11:8)
(Railroads--Brakes--Testing)

VUKOLOV, L.A.

KRZHEMINSKIY, F.M., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; GRANOVSKIY, M.G., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; VUKOLOV, L.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; DEVYATKIN, V.P., kand. tekhn. nauk; TARASENKO, A.Ya., kand. tekhn. nauk; SHCHETININ, V.K., insh.

Investigation of materials for brake shoes having improved frictional properties. Vest. TSNII MPS 16 no.7:11-17 O '57. (MLRA 10:11)
(Railroads--Brakes)

PYZHEVICH, L.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; VUKOLOV, L.A. kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Selecting shapes and sizes for brake shoes. Standartizatsiia no.4:60-65 Jl-Ag '56. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Moskovskiy Institut inzhenerov transporta. 2. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut. 3.Ministerstvo Putey soobshcheniya.
(Brakes--Standards)

VUKOLOV, L.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Investigation for the optimum length of railroad car brake shoes. Trudy TSNII MPS no.127:87-112 '57. (MLRA 10:8)
(Railroads--Brakes)

VUKOLOV, L.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; SPITSYN, M.A., inzh.

Investigating the coefficient of wheel pair adhesion with rails during braking. Vest. TSNII MPS 17 no.8:34-37 D '58. (MIRA 12:1)

(Railroads--Brakes) (Car wheels)

KAZARINOV, V.M., doktor tekhn.nauk; VUKOLOV, L.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; LARIN, T.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; DEVYATKIN, V.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; TARASENKO, A.Ya., kand.tekhn.nauk; SHCHETININ, V.K., inzh.

Investigating brake shoes made of asbestos friction materials. (MIRA 12:2)
Trudy TSNII MPS no.163:5-37 '58.
(Railroads--Brakes--Testing)

VUKOLOV, L.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Disk brakes. Trudy TSNII MPS no.163:66-91 '58. (MIRA 12:2)
(Railroads--Brakes)

VUKOLOV, L.A., kand. tekhn. nauk

Speed up the adoption of brake shoes made from composition materials. Zhel. dor. transp. 46 no.5:29-33 My '64. (MIRA 18:2)

VUKOLOV, L.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; VINOGRADOV, V.M., inzh.

Ways of increasing the force of adhesion of wheels to the rail during braking. Trudy TSNII MPS no.255:4-21 '63. (MIRA 16:6)

(Railroads—Brakes) (Car wheels)
(Railroads—Rails)

VUKOLOV, L.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KISELEV, V.V., inzhener.

Distribution of forces in railroad-car brake levers of all-metal passenger cars. Vest. TSNII MPS 15 no.4:35-37 D '56. (MLRA 10:2)

(Railroads--Brakes)

VUKOLOV, L. A.

VUKOLOV, L. A. - "Finding the optimum geometry for a brake shoe and methods of rational suspension of shoes on freight cars". Moscow, 1955. Min Railways USSR. All-Union Sci Res Inst of Railroad Transport. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Technical Sciences).

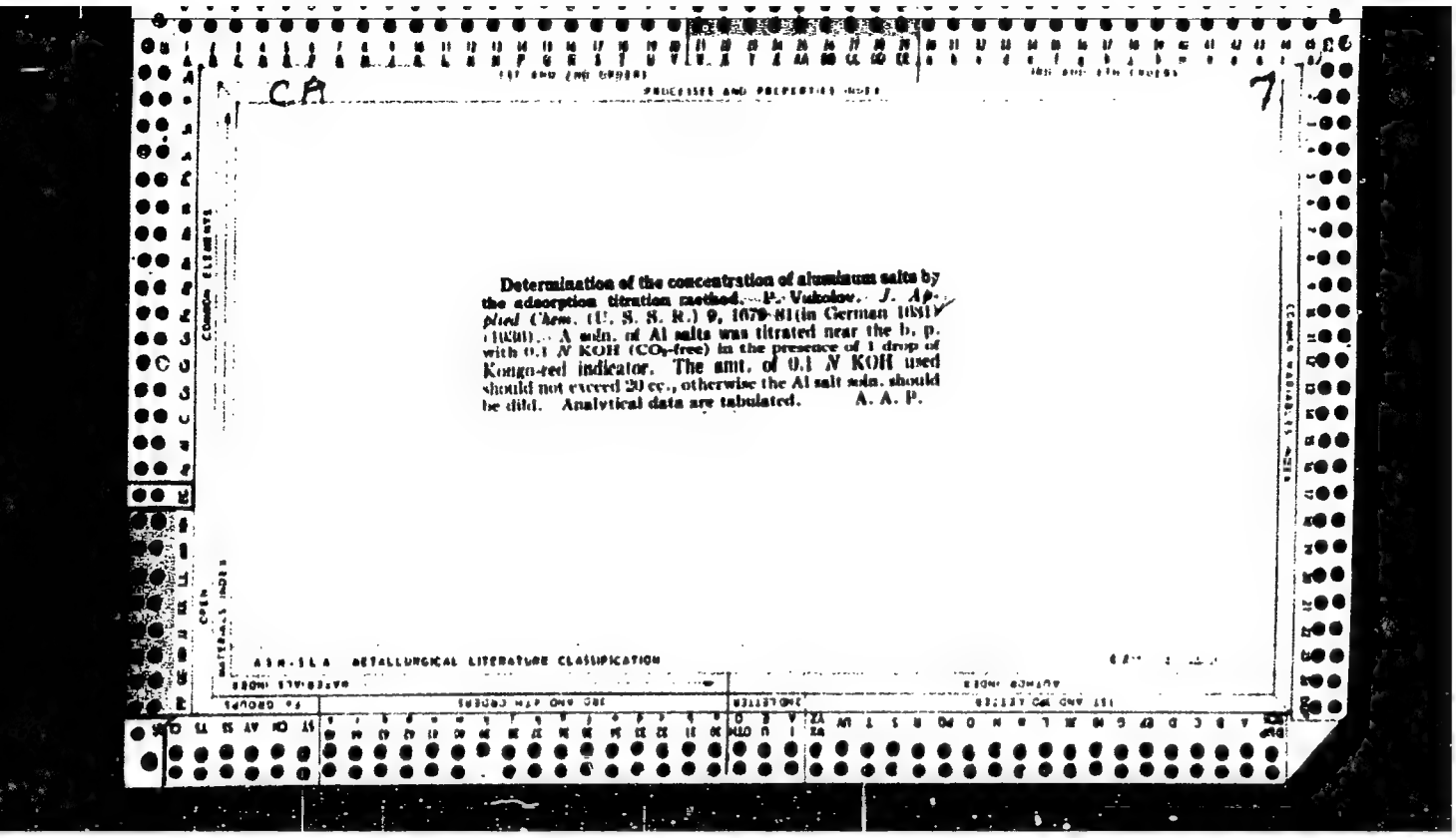
SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No. 46, 12 November 1955. Moscow

VUKOLOV, L.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

A lever brake transmission for railroad cars. Vest.TSNII MPS 20 no.8:34-37 '61. (MIRA 15:1)
(Railroads--Brakes)

SHRONIN, [illegible]; VUKOLOV, L.I., red.

[illegible] methods of designing elements in industrial [illegible] civil construction] Sovremennye metody rascheta konstruktsii v promyshlennom i grazhdanskom stroitel'stve. Moskva, Vses. zaochnyi stroit. tekhnikum, 1964. 295 p. (MIRA 18:10)



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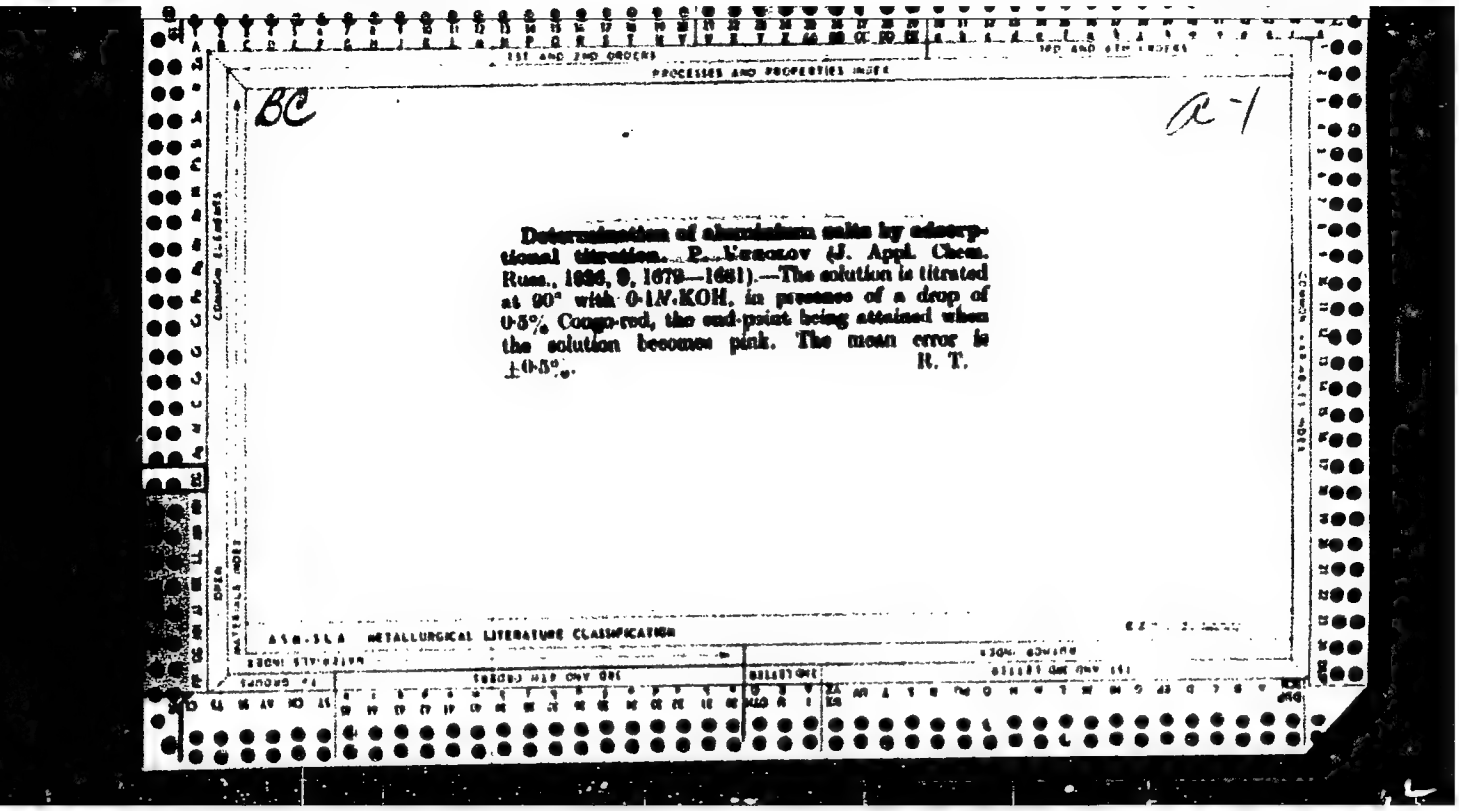
7

Determination of the concentration of aluminum salts by the adsorption titration method.—P. Vukolov. *J. Applied Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 9, 1679-81 (in German 1681) (1936).—A soln. of Al salts was titrated near the b. p. with 0.1 *N* KOH (CO_2-free) in the presence of 1 drop of Kongo-red indicator. The amt. of 0.1 *N* KOH used should not exceed 20 cc., otherwise the Al salt soln. should be dild. Analytical data are tabulated. A. A. P.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



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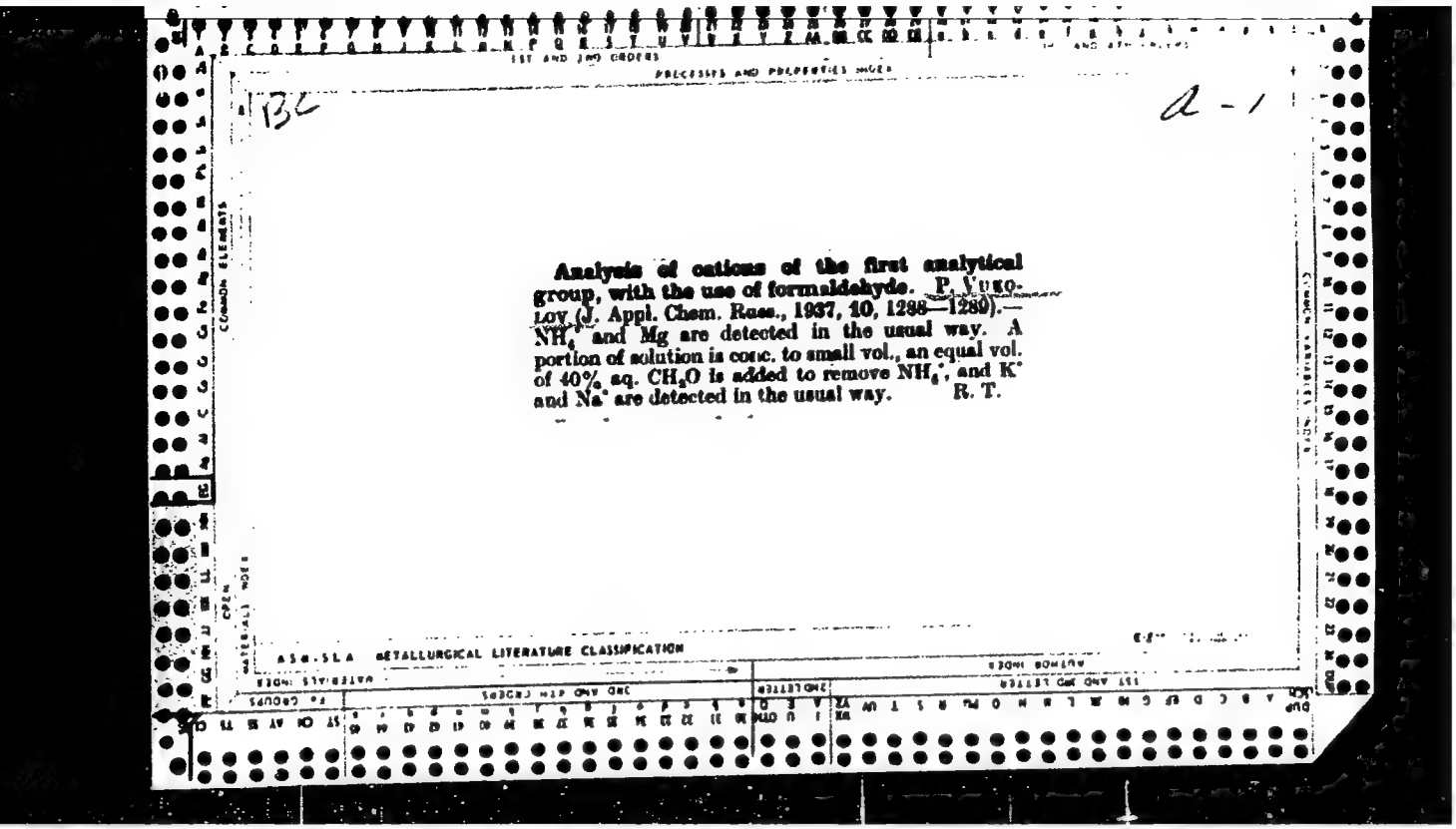
Determination of aluminium salts by adsorptional titration. P. Yemanov (J. Appl. Chem. Russ., 1936, 9, 1679—1681).—The solution is titrated at 90° with 0·1*N*-KOH, in presence of a drop of 0·5% Congo-red, the end-point being attained when the solution becomes pink. The mean error is ±0·5%. R. T.

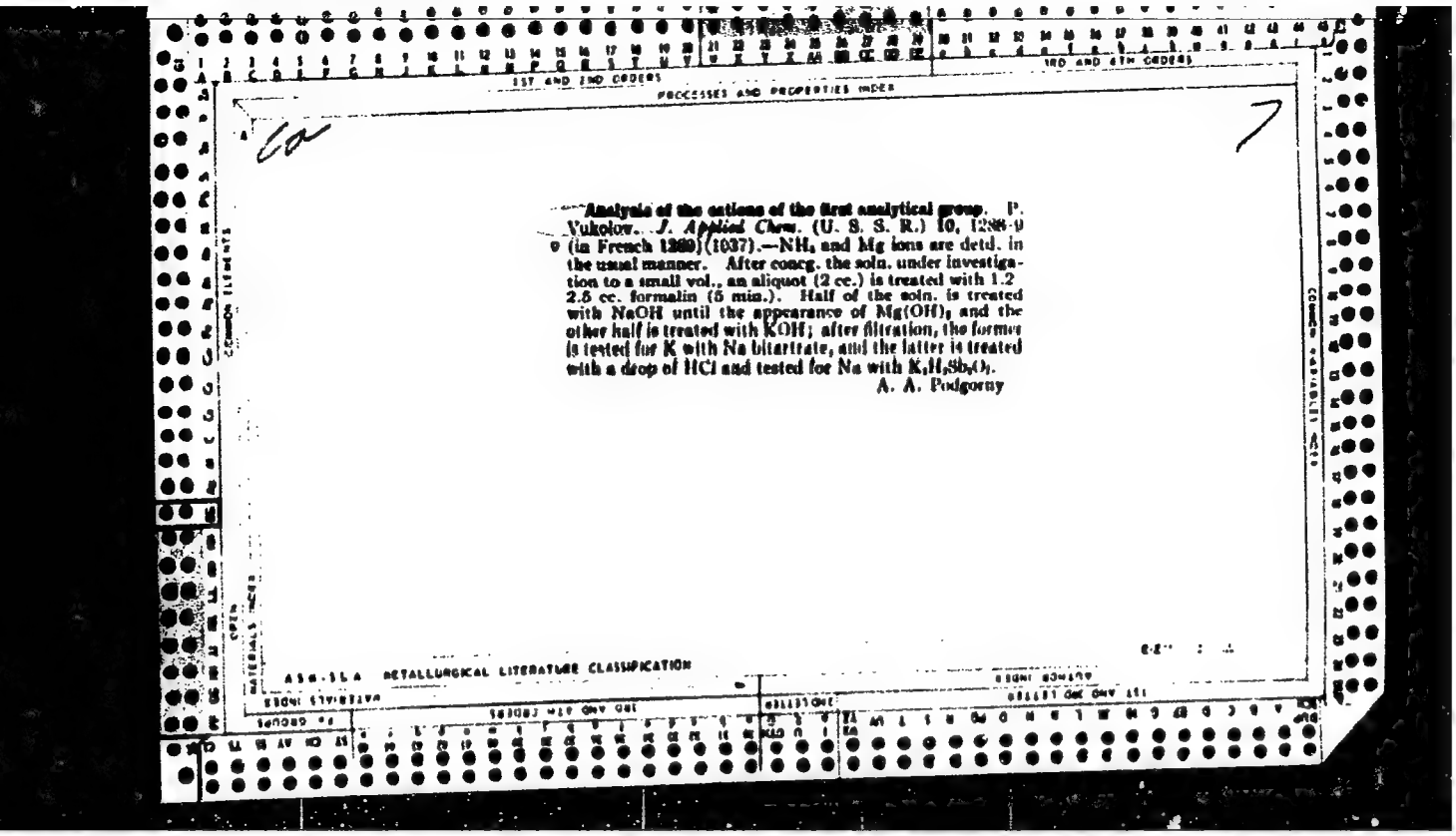


B C

a - 1

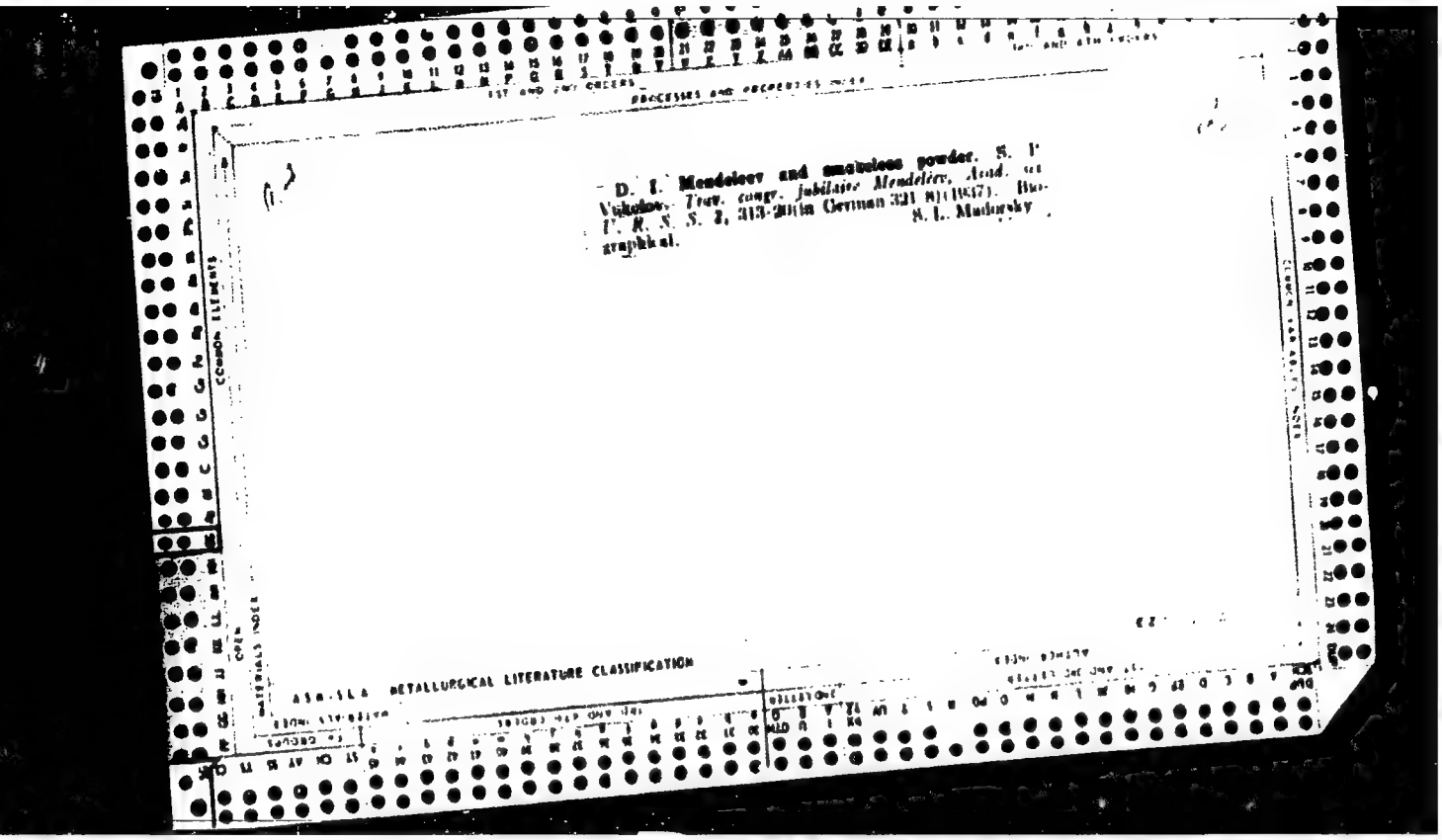
Analysis of cations of the first analytical group, with the use of formaldehyde. P. Yuko-Lov (J. Appl. Chem. Russ., 1937, 10, 1283—1289).— NH_4^+ and Mg are detected in the usual way. A portion of solution is conc. to small vol., an equal vol. of 40% aq. CH_2O is added to remove NH_4^+, and K^+ and Na^+ are detected in the usual way. R. T.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



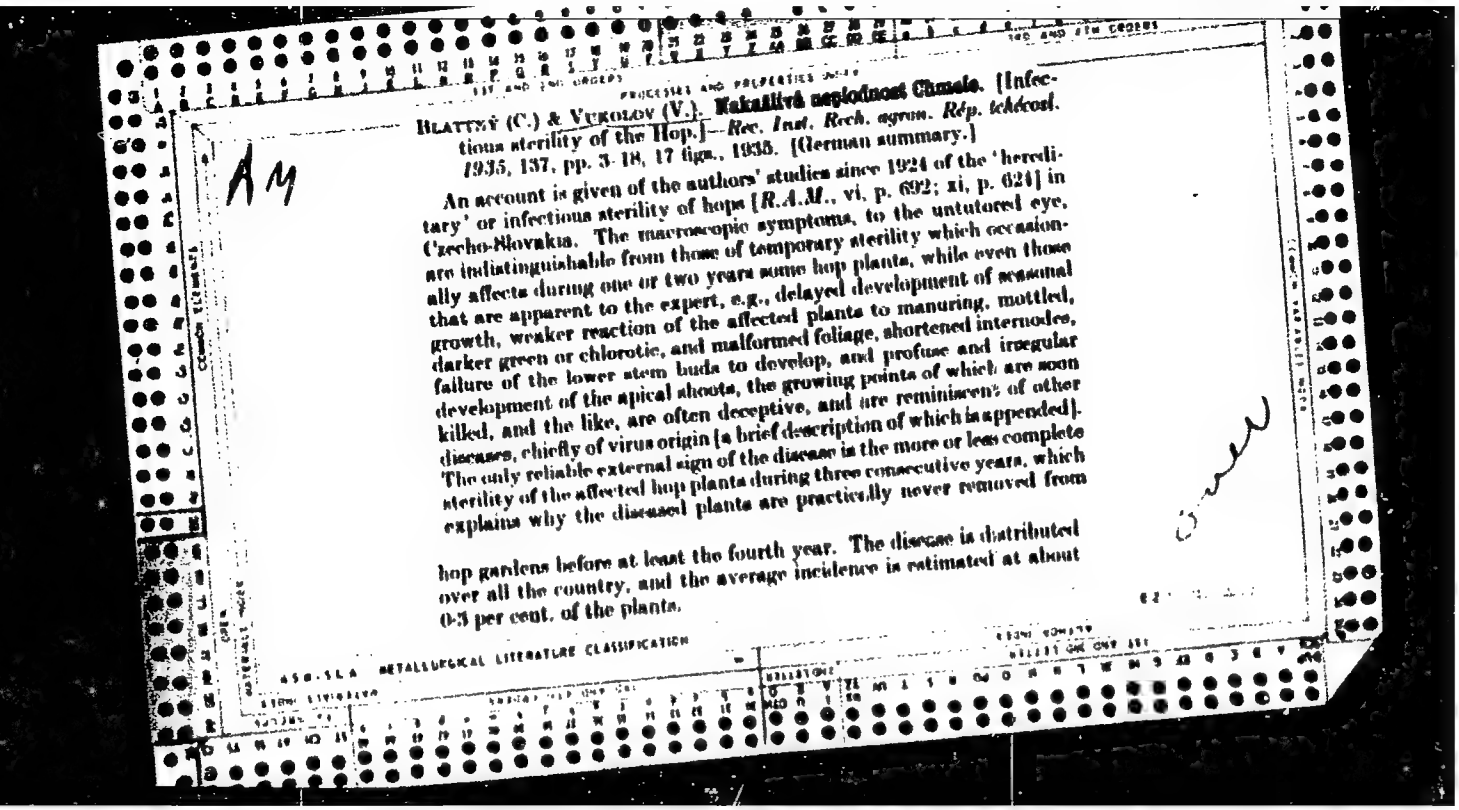
Analysis of the cations of the first analytical group. P. Yukolov. *J. Applied Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 10, 1288-9 (in French 1289)(1937).—NH_4 and Mg ions are detd. in the usual manner. After concg. the soln. under investigation to a small vol., an aliquot (2 cc.) is treated with 1.2 2.5 cc. formalin (5 min.). Half of the soln. is treated with NaOH until the appearance of $Mg(OH)_2$ and the other half is treated with KOH; after filtration, the formic is tested for K with Na bitartrate, and the latter is treated with a drop of HCl and tested for Na with $K_2H_2Sb_2O_7$.

A. A. Podgorny



D. I. Mendeleev and smokeless powder. S. P. Vukolov. *Trav. congr. jubilaire Mendeliev*, Acad. sci. U. R. S. S. 2, 313-20(in German 321 8)(1937). Biographical.
N. L. Mudrovsky

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

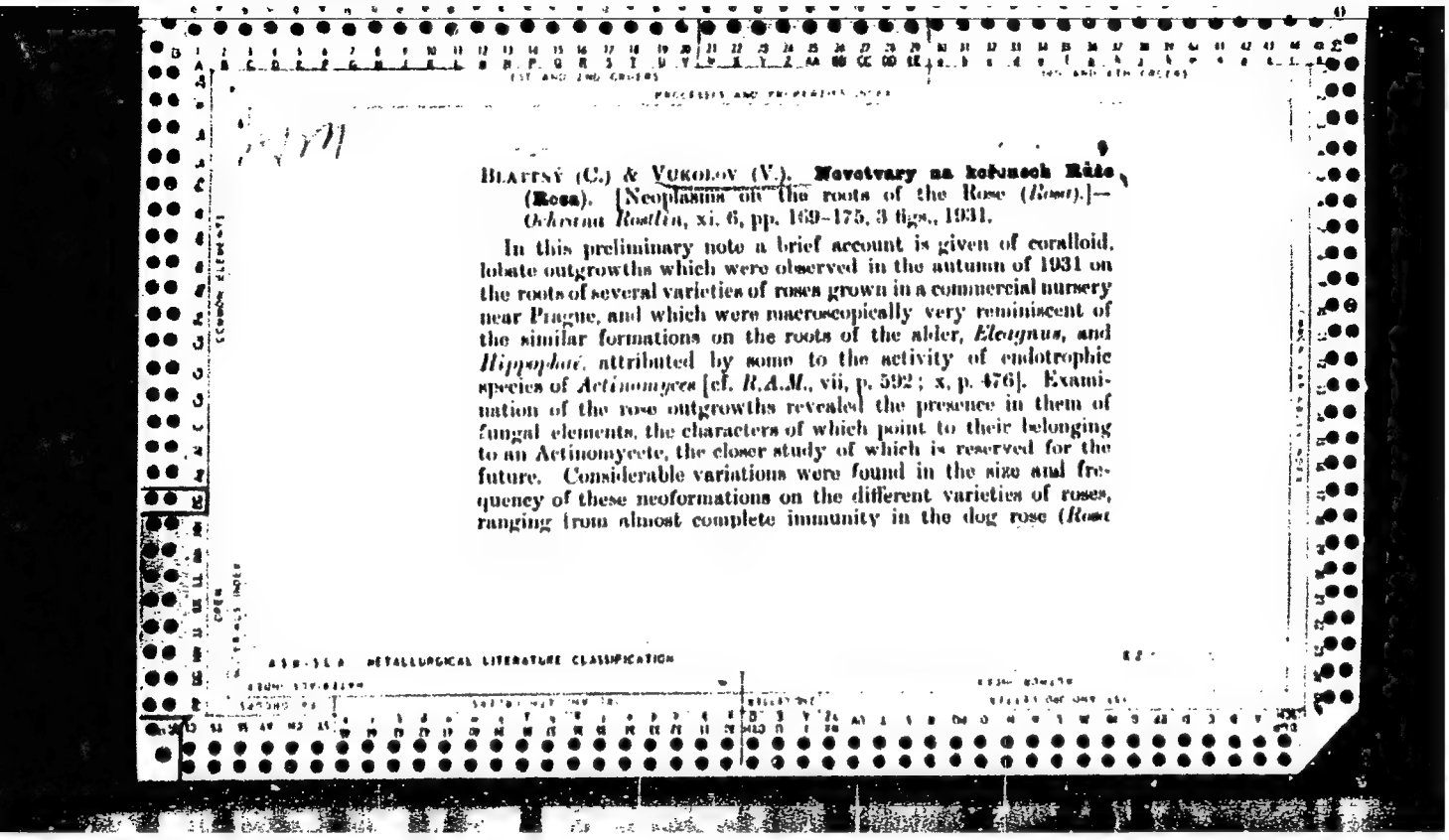


BLATTNÝ (C.) & VRKOLOV (V.). **Nakažlivá neplodnost Chmele.** [Infectious sterility of the Hop.]—*Rec. Inst. Rech. agron. Rép. tchécosl.* 1935, 137, pp. 3-18, 17 figs., 1935. [German summary.]

An account is given of the authors' studies since 1924 of the 'hereditary' or infectious sterility of hops [*R.A.M.*, vi, p. 692; xi, p. 624] in Czecho-Slovakia. The macroscopic symptoms, to the untutored eye, are indistinguishable from those of temporary sterility which occasionally affects during one or two years some hop plants, while even those that are apparent to the expert, e.g., delayed development of seasonal growth, weaker reaction of the affected plants to manuring, mottled, darker green or chlorotic, and malformed foliage, shortened internodes, failure of the lower stem buds to develop, and profuse and irregular development of the apical shoots, the growing points of which are soon killed, and the like, are often deceptive, and are reminiscent of other diseases, chiefly of virus origin [a brief description of which is appended]. The only reliable external sign of the disease is the more or less complete sterility of the affected hop plants during three consecutive years, which explains why the diseased plants are practically never removed from hop gardens before at least the fourth year. The disease is distributed over all the country, and the average incidence is estimated at about 0·5 per cent. of the plants.

Microscopically the disease is characterized by the extensive phloem necrosis of all the non-lignified organs, and especially of the growing points, where the necrosis is particularly deep-seated and appears before the differentiation of the tissues. The necrosis was also observed in the leaf petioles and the main veins of the leaves. It is typified by a swelling of the cell walls; phloem parenchyma in the neighbourhood of the vessels may also be affected, and the vessels, though not attacked themselves, may be filled with a granular substance. The roots and woody parts of affected plants do not show pathological changes, except that the phloem in the immediate vicinity of the undeveloped basal buds on the bines may also be necrotic.

The disease could not be transmitted experimentally by mechanical methods, through the soil, or by insects, but it was readily transmitted by grafting, both from diseased stock to the scion and vice versa; cuttings taken from affected plants were invariably diseased. All the characters described are considered to indicate that the disease is caused by a virus, the origin of which is not known; the possibility is suggested that it may result from the splitting up of some complex virus of the hop, certain evidence suggesting that it may have originated from the dissociation of the virus of the 'kadetavost' disease [loc. cit.].



Blattný (C.) & Vukolov (V.). **Novotvary na kořenech Růže (Rosa).** [Neoplasms on the roots of the Rose (*Rosa*).]—*Ochrana Rostlin*, xi, 6, pp. 169–175, 3 figs., 1931.

In this preliminary note a brief account is given of coralloid, lobate outgrowths which were observed in the autumn of 1931 on the roots of several varieties of roses grown in a commercial nursery near Prague, and which were macroscopically very reminiscent of the similar formations on the roots of the alder, *Elaegnus*, and *Hippophaë*, attributed by some to the activity of endotrophic species of *Actinomyces* [cf. *R.A.M.*, vii, p. 592; x, p. 476]. Examination of the rose outgrowths revealed the presence in them of fungal elements, the characters of which point to their belonging to an Actinomycete, the closer study of which is reserved for the future. Considerable variations were found in the size and frequency of these neoformations on the different varieties of roses, ranging from almost complete immunity in the dog rose (*Rosa*

canina) to high susceptibility in the varieties Louise Sauvage and Mosel, in which the galls were very numerous and attained a diameter of 2·6 cm. in the former and up to 4 cm. in the latter.

As far as the authors are aware this is the first report of such galls on the rose. On the plots on which the roses were attacked, young trees of the alder, *Elaegnus*, and *Hippophae* had been raised two years previously, without, however, developing outgrowths on their roots. The same varieties of roses grown in neighbouring plots remained immune. The rose neoformations appeared to check to some extent the initial normal growth of the young plants, more particularly of the varieties apparently exhibiting resistance, but the presence of numerous and large outgrowths did not seem to affect adversely the later health of the more susceptible ones. Most of the neoformations appeared to develop at or from the points where the roots of the young plants had been pruned before planting.

VUKOLOV, Ye.A.; KLYASHTORNYY, I.A.; NEGOVSKIY, A.S.

Melting out artificial corundum from bauxite agglomerate. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform. no.9:6-8 '60. (MIRA 13:10)
(Corundum) (Bauxite)

MURIC,Milos; VUKCEVIC,Gojko

Therapy of pulmonary and pleural tuberculosis with pituitary-adrenal hormones. Clinical experiences in adults. Tuberkuloza, Beogr. 12 no.1:23-35 '60.

1. Grudno odeljenje Gradske bolnice, Beograd (sef: prim. dr. M. Muric)

(TUBERCULOSIS PULMONARY ther.)
(CORTICOTROPIN ther.)
(CORTISONE ther.)

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18 7100 also 2208, 2308

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mashinostroyeniye, 1959, No. 8, p. 117, # 29452

AUTHOR: Vukolov, A.

TITLE: Cementation of Machine Parts With the Aid of a Paste

PERIODICAL: Tekhn.-ekon. byul. Sovnarkhoz Lipetskogo ekon. adm. r-na, 1958, No. 3, pp. 22-23

TEXT: The author reports on the cementation of machine parts using a paste which contains materials not in short supply (in %): acetylene black or ivory black - 60, soda ash - 30, potassium ferricyanide or organic glue - 10. The paste is applied by dipping the component into a paste solution of medium consistency, after which the component is subjected to cementation on the usual equipment at 900-920°C with 30 minutes soaking (after heating), if a layer of 0.3-0.4 mm is to be obtained, and 1 hour's soaking if the layer is to be 0.7-0.8 mm. In comparison with cementation with a solid carbonizer, the indicated technology has the following advantages: the number of components placed in the

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